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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/208,805

Applicant(s)

HYATT ET AL.

Examiner

Thu V. Huynh

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 March 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 14, 15, 19-24 and 28-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11, 14-15, 19-24 and 28-55 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: amendment filed on 03/07/07 to application filed on 01/12/1999. This office action includes the rejections for claims 49-54. Claims 1, 14-15, 20-21, 36-40, 50-54 are currently amended. Claims 12-13, 16-18, 25-27 are canceled.
2. Claims 1-11, 14-15, 19-24 and 28-55 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 14, 20-21 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

(b) This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. **Claims 1, 9, 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram et al., US patent 5,818,446 filed 11/1996 in view of Hoyle, US 6,141,010, filed 07/1998 and "Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing" (hereinafter Alexa), published 06/01/1998 as supplied by the Applicant in IDS filed 06/04/1999, and Furst, US 6,297,819 B1, filed 11/98.**

Regarding independent claim 1, Bertram discloses the steps of:

- a content display program means configured to receive content data from a current web site of a current server computer, and to cause information representative of the content data to be display on a content portion of a browser display of the client computer (Bertram, col.3, lines 39-57);
- a chrome display program configured to display chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers on a chrome portion of the browser display of the client computer (Bertram, col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38; Bertram teaches a software program which is able to change the browser's user interface. After the desired user interface information is stored in the storage of client's computer, the desired user interface is displayed on the client computer display that corresponds to the data which is stored in the storage);
- wherein the chrome display program is further configured to receive chrome specifiers associated with the current web site, wherein the chrome specifiers cause the chrome display program to add a new control element to the chrome being displayed on the chrome portion of the browser display while maintaining at least one control element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element and the new control element is configured to invoke functionality related to the current web site being displayed (Bertram, figures 1 and 2; col.2, lines 17-21; col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, line 2 – col.6, line 16; col.11, lines 26-38 where Bertram teaches an automatic or selective modification of the user interface including control elements to invoke functionality related to the current web side being displayed, such as home, print, etc. control element to suit the user preference. Bertram teaches a user interface is switched

in respond to content or user selection. When user request a web page content by selecting an URL, a user interface includes control elements (totally or slightly different) will be displayed at the same time the data content of the web page is displayed (Bertram, col.6, lines 7-16; col.7, lines 26-65 and col.8, lines 29-42).

Bertram teaches a child interface control 3 in figure 2, which includes multiple chrome control elements that replace all of the chrome control elements of the previous user interfaces shown in figure 1 such that none of the chrome control element in figure 2 are the same as the chrome control element in figure 1, since elements on adult chrome are more complicate for a child. In reality, Bertram's changeable various user interfaces does not limit only between adult to child, but also between adult to adult or child to child. Regarding the case of changing an adult user interface to a different adult user interface, Bertram's modification of user interfaces system can replace all chrome control elements and/or adding/removing new/old chrome control elements to have a new interface to provide to the user, since all adult user interfaces do not need to be completely different from each other (Bertram, col.6, lines 7-16). It is noted that the feature of dynamically adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element was well known in the art at the time the invention was made, as demonstrate by Hoyle, col.9, line 62 – col.10, line 18 and figures 5 and 5a.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized that Bertram's modification including replacing, change, addition, removing, etc. to provide a new chrome to the user, since such modifications was well known.

Regarding dependent claim 9, which is dependent on claim 8, Bertram discloses wherein the demographic is an indication of identity of the user (Bertram, col.5, line 58-59 and col.10, line 1-19, Bertram discloses that the demographic is graphic language such as pictures which are provided for preschool child, and the graphic language “might be understood” by a preschool child”).

Claim 20 teaches the limitations similar to method claim 1, and the limitation of “wherein the modifies less than all of the control elements on the chrome” is included wherein the chrome is modified so that control elements are removed to provide a new chrome.

Therefore, claim 20 is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 21, Bertram teaches the steps of:

- receiving content from a selected web site of a current server computer connected to server computers by a computer network (Bertram, col.3, lines 27-48);
- causing information representative of the content data to be displayed on a content portion of a display of the client computer (Bertram, col.3, lines 39-57 and figure 1);
- causing chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers to be display on a chrome portion of the client computer display (Bertram, col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38; Bertram teaches a software program which is able to change the browser’s user interface. After the desired user interface information is stored in the

- storage of client's computer, the desired user interface is displayed on the client computer display that corresponds to the data which is stored in the storage); and
- adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new control element, wherein the new control element is configured in response to the current web site being displayed to invoke functionality related to the current web site being displayed (Bertram, figures 1 and 2; col.2, lines 17-21; col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, lines 2-16; col.11, lines 26-38 where Bertram teaches an automatic or selective modification of the user interface including control elements to invoke functionality related to the current web side being displayed, such as home, print, etc. control element to suit the user preference. Bertram teaches a user interface is switched in respond to content or user selection. When user request a web page content by selecting an URL, a user interface includes control elements (totally or slightly different) will be displayed at the same time the data content of the web page is displayed (Bertram, col.7, lines 26-65 and col.8, lines 29-42). Bertram teaches a child interface control 3 in figure 2, which includes multiple chrome control elements that replace all of the chrome control elements of the previous user interfaces shown in figure 1 such that none of the chrome control element in figure 2 are the same as the chrome control element in figure 1, since elements on adult chrome are more complicate for a child. In reality, Bertram's changeable various user interfaces does not limit only between adult to child, but also between adult to adult or child to child. Regarding the case of changing an adult user interface to a different adult user

interface, Bertram's modification of user interfaces system can replace all chrome control elements and/or adding/removing new/old chrome control elements to have a new interface to provide to the user, since all adult user interfaces do not need to be completely different from each other).

Hoyle teaches the steps of:

- receiving content from a selected web site of a current server computer connected to server computers by a computer network (Hoyle, col.9, lines 29-54; figures 3 and 5; ADM server 22 which connected to server computers by a computer network is accessible via Internet by clients (users) through Internet to request a specific web page by enter the web page location to URL field; specified web page is received and display on the browser);
- causing information representative of the content data to be displayed on a content portion of a display of the client computer (Hoyle, col.9, lines 29-54, specified web page is display to the user on the browser);
- causing chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers to be display on a chrome portion of the client computer display (Hoyle, col.9, lines 29-54; figure 5; chrome is displayed on a chrome portion of the browser); and
- adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new control element, wherein the new control element is configured to invoke functionality related to the current web site being displayed (Hoyle, col.9, line 64 – col.10, line 4; customizing the toolbar by adding or remove icon (control element) which is

configured to invoke function related to the current web site, such as book mark the current web page). It is noted that the feature of dynamically adding a new control element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element was well known in the art at the time the invention was made, as demonstrate by Hoyle, col.9, line 62 – col.10, line 18 and figures 5 and 5a.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have recognized that Bertram's modification including replacing, change, addition, removing, etc. to provide a new chrome to the user, since such modifications was well known.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Bertram's automatically customize toolbar into Hoyle's manually customize toolbar, since this combination would have allowed both manual and automatic ways to produce a suitable user interface includes control elements.

5. Claims 3, 8, 10-11, 22-24, 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle, as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of "Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing" (hereinafter Alexa), published 06/01/1998 as supplied by the Applicant in IDS filed 06/04/1999.

Regarding dependent claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram teaches wherein the designators received from the servers specify the appearance of at least one sub-portion of the chrome portion of the client computer display and a behavior associated with a user activation of

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that sub-portion (col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.5, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as “information designators” from the server to change the browser’s user interface to desired browser’s user interface).

However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose the designators are related information designators and the server is related information server. Alexa teaches the related information designators received from the related information servers (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa’s Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as “Netscape Auto Channel by Excite”, “General Motors Corp.”, “Honda Civic Homepage” ... “Acura Homepage” when the user views “Ford” site).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide the appearance needed for the related information as designated by the related information servers, since this will help in dynamically configure the generated list of links to information provided by such servers.

Regarding dependent claim 8, which is dependent on claim 1, Alexa’s implementation allows the web browser program cause the client computer provides the related information servers an indication of demographic of the user, and the related information provided by the related information servers corresponds to that demographic (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide more focused related information to the

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user, and to implement other features such as targeting advertisings, since such focusing requires certain level of understanding the user's identity and habits.

Regarding dependent claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Alexa discloses wherein the related information provided by the related information servers includes at least one link to a web site having content the subject matter is related to subject matter of which is related to the subject matter of the a current web site and a review of the current web site (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site).

Regarding dependent claim 11, which is dependent on claim 1. Alexa teaches the steps of:

- "Related Sites support Smart Browsing" which provides to the client computer related information based on the indication of the current server computer (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site);
- a current site communication program configured to provide an indication of the current server computer to related information servers indicated by a related information server indication (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa's Related Site service provides related information based on the

- current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa's Related Site provider to conduct related information); and
- a related information server indication receiving program configured to receive the related information server indication from at least one of the plurality of server computers such that the related information servers indication is dynamically reconfigurable (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-36, teaches the related links is dynamically generated), wherein the chrome that corresponds to chrome specifiers displayed by the chrome display program correspond to content from the current web site of the current server computer (Alexa, page 2, lines 14-19).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have "helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites" (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

The combination of Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa does not explicitly teach a confirmation program configured to confirm whether the user desires to store a related information server indication in a related information server indication database, and to control that storage based on the confirmation, wherein the servers to which the current server computer indication is provided are limited to servers having indication in the related information server indication database.

Refer to the rational relied to reject claim 1, wherein the current server computer indication is provided to a plurality of "related information" servers indicated by a related information servers indication is addressed. However, the use of a database would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, as Bertram's implementation teaches various database applications associated with styles of user interfaces (Bertram, col.7, lines 1-7). In particular, Bertram teaches that the user configures which user interface is to be used with which content (Bertram, col. 7 lines 21-25), that user interfaces are to be registered (Bertram, col. 8 lines 40-42), that user interfaces can be switched automatically or on request (Bertram, col. 7 lines 31-35), and that user interfaces change can be implemented using a visual component on the screen display, control button, mouse button. All of his teaching suggests very well the use of a confirmation program to provide the user options to control the information storage.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bertram invention to include the confirmation program means to confirm whether the user has a desire to store related information server indication in a database and to control that storage based on the confirmation. The databases management feature would have provided a way to connect and process related information between different related information servers, as this is will ultimately help to achieve the Smart Browsing feature implemented by Alexa.

Regarding dependent claim 22, which is dependent on claim 21. Bertram, Hoyle teach the limitation of claim 21 as explained above. Bertram teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from a plurality of information servers, information designators provided to the client computer as chrome specifiers in the chrome configuration storage such that the chrome display program displays the information designators as part of the chrome (col.2, line

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65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as “information designators” from the server to change the browser’s user interface to desired browser’s user interface, and store such information in the storage which constitutes the “chrome configuration database” for display on the client computer).

Bertram does not specifically teach said specifiers stored in a database. However, the use of a database would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Bertram, because Bertram teaches various database applications associated with styles of user interfaces, which suggest the use of a database for the storage of data, providing the advantage of data management that databases provide (col.7, line12-15 and col.8, lines 30-35).

Alexa teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from the related information servers, related information designators provided to the client computer based on indication of current server computer, and to provide the related information designators as chrome specifiers such that the chrome display program displays the related information designators as a part of the chrome (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa’s Related Site service provides related information based on the current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa’s Related Site providers to conduct related information).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have “helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites” (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

Regarding dependent claim 23, which is dependent on claim 22. Bertram, Hoyle and Alexa teach the limitation of claim 22 as explained above. Bertram teaches wherein the designators received from the servers specify the appearance of at least one sub-portion of the chrome portion of the client computer display and a behavior associated with a user activation of that sub-portion (col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.5, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as “information designators” from the server to change the browser’s user interface to desired browser’s user interface).

However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose the designators are related information designators and the server is related information server.

Alexa teaches the related information designators received from the related information servers (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa’s Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as “Netscape Auto Channel by Excite”, “General Motors Corp.”, “Honda Civic Homepage” ... “Acura Homepage” when the user views “Ford” site).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide the appearance needed for the related information as designated by the related information servers, since this will help in dynamically configure the generated list of links to information provided by such servers.

Regarding dependent claim 24, which is dependent on claim 22. Bertram, Hoyle, Shafron and Alexa teach the limitation of claim 22 as explained above. Alexa teaches providing to

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a related information server an indication of a demographic of the user, wherein receiving related information designators comprises receiving related information designators as chrome specifiers such that the related information designators are displayed as part of the chrome and to related information designators correspond to the demographic of the user (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide more focused related information to the user, and to implement other features such as targeting advertisings, since such focusing requires certain level of understanding the user's identity and habits.

Regarding dependent claim 55, which is dependent on claim 1, Alexa teaches the steps of:

- "Related Sites support Smart Browsing" which provides to the client computer related information based on the indication of the current server computer (Alexa, page 1, lines 24-36; and fig in page 5, Alexa's Related Sites service provides related links to the client computer, such as "Netscape Auto Channel by Excite", "General Motors Corp.", "Honda Civic Homepage" ... "Acura Homepage" when the user views "Ford" site);
- a current site communication program configured to provide an indication of the current server computer to related information servers indicated by a related information server indication (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa's Related Site service provides related information based on the current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa's Related Site providers to conduct related information);

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- adding a new element to the chrome being displayed while maintaining at least one control element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25, adding advertising button on toolbar).
- a related information server indication receiving program configured to receive the related information server indication from at least one of the plurality of server computers such that the related information servers indication is dynamically reconfigurable (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-36, teaches the related links is dynamically generated) .

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have “helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites” (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

6. **Claims 14, 19, 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram et al., US patent 5,818,446 filed 11/1996 in view of Hoyle, US 6,141,010, filed 07/1998 and “Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing” (hereinafter Alexa), published 06/01/1998 as supplied by the Applicant in IDS filed 06/04/1999, and Furst, US 6,297,819 B1, filed 11/98.**

Regarding independent claim 14, claim 14 is similar to independent claim 1, and rejected under the same rationale. Bertram also teaches wherein the chrome corresponding to the chrome specifiers and displayed by the chrome display program corresponds to content from the current web site of the current server computer such that the chrome is based on a chrome

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specifier corresponding to the current web site being displayed when a chrome specifier is associated with the current web site (Bertram, col.8, lines 30-42). Bertram does not explicitly teach the chrome returns to a default chrome when the chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site. However, Bertram teaches that a user can switch back to a default chrome specifier (standard user interface) at any moment after leaving the current web site by pressing a key sequence or clicking on a button (Bertram, col.11, lines 40-44).

Hoyle teaches when the user enter a web page location in a URL field 74, a default browser is used to display the specific web page (Hoyle, col.9, lines 44-52); default browser becomes a customized browser by add or remove icon onto or off the tool bar of the default browser (Hoyle, col.9, lines 62-67; “automatically add or remove icons”); and a default browser is returned when the user access to another link (web page) (Hoyle, col.10, lines 11-13).

It would have been obvious for an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Bertram system to return to the default chrome when the chrome specifier is not associated with the current web site, since this modification would have benefited the user with a convenience that automatically provides him/her with the default chrome set once he/she leaves a website that has provided a customized chrome set.

Furst teaches detecting user's accessing web page to add new chrome element is provided by the web resource being accessed (Furst, col. 1, lines 59-67; col.7, lines 36- 48; col. 12, line 66 col. 13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst into Alexa, Bertram and Hoyle to add new elements that provide functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site and a default

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chrome set is automatically provided when the user leaves the web site, since the combination would have allowed the user to access or perform information or functionality provided by the web site through user's browses interface.

Regarding dependent claim 19, which is dependent on claim 14 respectively, Bertram teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from a plurality of information servers, information designators provided to the client computer as chrome specifiers in the chrome configuration storage such that the chrome display program displays the information designators as part of the chrome (Bertram, col.2, line 65-66, col.3, line 1-2, col.2, line 28-34, col.5, line 2-16, and col.8, lines 35-42, Bertram discloses that the client receives information which is considered as "information designators" from the server to change the browser's user interface to desired browser's user interface, and store such information in the storage which constitutes the "chrome configuration database" for display on the client computer).

Bertram does not specifically teach said specifiers stored in a database. However, the use of a database would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Bertram, because Bertram teaches various database applications associated with styles of user interfaces, which suggest the use of a database for the storage of data, providing the advantage of data management that databases provide (col.7, line12-15 and col.8, lines 30-35).

Alexa teaches a chrome configuration processing program configured to receive, from the related information servers, related information designators provided to the client computer based on indication of current server computer, and to provide the related information designators as chrome specifiers such that the chrome display program displays the related information designators as a part of the chrome (Alexa, page 1, lines 31-34; page 3, lines 3-10; and page 5, teaches Alexa's Related Site service provides related information based on the current site, which implies that an indication of the current server must be provided to the Alexa's Related Site providers to conduct related information).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa and Bertram to provide Smart Browsing feature to the users, since this would have "helped the users to find information on the Web faster and easier by using a targeted list of links to relevant and meaningful sites" (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14).

Regarding dependent claims 32-35. Furst teaches the added new chrome element is defined/provided appeared by a web resource being accessed upon navigation to the web current website (Furst, col. 1, lines 59-67; col. 7, lines 36- 48; col. 12, line 66 - col. 13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst's adding control elements offered by a web site into Bertram's switching user interface to add new elements that provide functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site when a user interface is switched, since the combination would have allowed the user to access or perform information or functionality provided by the web site through user's browser interface.

7. **Claims 28-31, 36-43, 49-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Furst, US 6,297,819 B1, filed 11/98.**

Regarding dependent claims 28-31, 36-43. Furst teaches the added new chrome element is defined/provided appeared by the web resource being accessed upon navigation to a web current website (Furst, col. 1, lines 59-67; col. 7, lines 36- 48; col. 12, line 66 - col. 13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst's adding control elements offered by a web site into Bertram's switching user interface to add new elements that provide functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site when a user interface is switched, since the combination would have allowed the user to access or perform information or functionality provided by the web site through user's browser interface.

Regarding dependent claims 49, 51 and 53, which are dependent on claims 1, 20 and 21 respectively. Bertram does not explicitly disclose the new control element/at least one modified control element is removed from the chrome conditioned upon a chrome specifier for the new control element/at least one modified control element not being associated with the current web site being displayed.

Furst teaches adding new control element and removing the new control element when the new control is not being associated with the current web site being displayed (Furst, col.1, lines 59-67; col.7, lines 36-48; col.12, line 66 – col.13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst's teaching into Bertram's teaching, since the combination would have provided functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site through user's browser interface for the user interacts with.

Regarding dependent claims 50, 52 and 54, which are dependent on claims 1, 20 and 21 respectively. Bertram does not explicitly disclose the new control element is removed from the chrome conditioned upon a different web site being displayed.

Furst teaches different new control elements are provided when the user access different web site (Furst, col.1, lines 59-67; col.7, lines 36-48; col.12, line 66 – col.13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst's teaching into Bertram's teaching, since the combination would have provided functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site through user's browser interface for the user interacts with.

8. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle as applied to claim 55 above, and further in view of Eric Miller, "An Introduction to the Resource Description Framework", D-Lib Magazine, May 1998, pages 1-12.

Regarding dependent claim 2, which is dependent on claim 55, Bertram, Hoyle, Alexa and Shafron teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram and Alexa does not disclose wherein the related information servers indication receiving program is configured to receive the related information servers indication in a RDF format.

Miller however discloses that the “RDF is an infrastructure that enables the encoding, exchange and reuses of structured metadata” (Miller, page1, lines 1-2), and that RDF metadata will make “searching on the web will become easier” (Miller, page 9, lines 8-9 from the bottom).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied RDF format of Miller to Bertram and Alexa’s related information server indication to provide more focused searches for Smart Browsing (Alexa, page 1, lines 11-14), since RDF format would have helped to easily encode metadata such as chrome indicator information.

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Peyer, U.S. 6,188,401 filed 05/1998.

Regarding dependent claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Bertram, Hoyle, Alexa and Shafron teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram and Alexa do not explicitly disclose wherein at least a portion of the related information designators received from the server computer specifies the behavior as a JavaScript method.

Peyer teaches the step of using JavaScript program to implement the user interface, and “displays the specified HTML graphical elements in conjunction with whatever material is already being displayed as a result of user browsing” (col.7, line 26-49).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have applied Peyer’s teaching into the combination of Bertram and Alexa to provide convenient tools to the user interface, since “JavaScript is ... popular language ... allow the designer to add interactivity ... interaction and feedback” (Peyer, col.4, lines 12-26).

10. Claims 5-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle and Alexa as applied to claim 55, and further in view of Brown, et al., “Using Netscape 2”, published by Que Corporation 1995, page 74.

Regarding dependent claim 5, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram, Hoyle, Alexa and Shafron teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. Bertram and Alexa do not explicitly disclose wherein the at least one of the server computers from which the related information servers indication is received by the related information servers indication receiving program is a trusted server computer to which the web browser program causes the client computer connect.

However, Bertram discloses that any browser such as Netscape Corporation’s Navigator (col.3, line62-65) is able to use Bertram’s invention to change the user interface of the browser. In the other hand, Brown teaches that when the user first install Netscape Corporation’s Navigator browser, the Netscape Communication Corporation’s home page is automatically selected as a default home page “when you first ... appear automatically” (page 74, line 10-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Bertram and Brown, since it would have been provided a chance for the client to customize his/her browser user interface when the first time the client accesses to the internet. Also, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have appreciated that the server which provides the chrome specification information for the client is a trusted server, since the trusted server would have kept the client's information securely, and helped the client feels safer. As Bertram disclosed, the standard browser user interface would have been able to change to the child level browser user interface if "the parent has previously registered the child user interface" with the server (col.9, line 50-67).

Regarding dependent claim 6, which is dependent on claim 5. Referring to the rationale relied to reject claim 5, in which "the trusted server is a default server to which the web browser program causes the client computer to connect upon a first execution of the web browser after a predetermined event" is addressed.

Regarding dependent claim 7, which is dependent on claim 6. Referring to the rationale relied to reject claim 5, in which "the predetermined event is installation of the web browser program on the client computer" is addressed.

11. **Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertram in view of Hoyle as applied to claim 1, and further in view of "Ad on the Bar Campaign Supplements Alexa's Focused Advertising Program" (hereinafter Alexa2),**

http://www.alexa.com/press/press_releases/ad.html, pages 1-3, published 12/10/1997, which is provided by “Notice of references cited” mailed on 02/13/02.

Regarding dependent claim 15, which is dependent on claim 1, Bertram and Hoyle teach the limitations of claim 1 as explained above. However, Bertram does not explicitly disclose wherein the chrome display program is configured to add a new control element to the chrome displayed by the chrome display program *based on past web sites* displayed by the client computer while maintaining at least one of element of the chrome displayed prior to the addition of the new element.

Alexa2 also teaches the chrome display program is configured to add a new control element to the chrome displayed by the chrome display program *based on past web sites* displayed by the client computer while maintaining at least one of element of the chrome displayed prior to the addition of the new element (Alexa2, page 1, lines 13-16 and 25-28, adding advertisement image into toolbar based on what sites the user has surf).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa2 into Alexa and Bertram to provide new element to the chrome displayed based on past web sites displayed by the user, since it would have offered advertiser “the opportunity to advertise ... appear in both the feature pop-up windows and on the toolbar” (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25).

12. Claims 44-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(x) as being unpatentable over **Bertram et al.**, US patent 5,818,446 filed 11/1996 in view of “Alexa Internet and Netscape Team To Provide Related Sites To Support Smart Browsing” (hereinafter Alexa),

published 06/01/1998 as supplied by the Applicant in IDS filed 06/04/1999 and Furst, US 6,297,819 B1, filed 11/1998.

Regarding independent claim 44, Bertram discloses the steps of:

- presenting, as a part of a user interface for a web browsing application, an initial set of selected chrome elements configured to enable functionality in response to their selection (Bertram, col.10, lines 1-32; figure 1; col.5, lines 46 – col.6, line 16; “browsing the news with standard user interface as shown in FIG. 1”. The interface has functions, such as home, print, etc. control element);
- detecting navigation by the web browsing application to a web source (Bertram, col.7, line 45 – col.8, line 6; col.10, lines 1-32; Bertram teaches a user interface is switched in respond to user request a URL); and
- presenting, in addition to at least some of the set of selected to functionality (Bertram, figures 1 and 2; col.2, lines 17-21; col.2, line 65 - col.3, line 23; col.5, line 2 – col.6, line 16; col.11, lines 26-38 where Bertram teaches an automatic or selective modification of the user interface including control elements to invoke functionality related to the current web side being displayed, such as home, print, etc. control element to suit the user preference. Bertram teaches a user interface is switched in respond to content or user selection. When user request a web page content by selecting an URL, a user interface includes control elements (totally or slightly different) will be displayed at the same time the data content of the web page is displayed (Bertram, col.6, lines 7-16; col.7, lines 26-65 and col.8, lines 29-42).

Bertram does not explicitly disclose the functionality offered by the web resource being accessed.

Furst teaches displaying at least one of new control elements parallel to control elements in a web browser window, wherein new control elements is configured in response to the current web site being displayed to invoke functionality related to functionality offered by the current web site being displayed (Furst, col. 1, lines 59-67; col.7, lines 36- 48; col. 12, line 66 - col. 13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the -art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst into Bertram to add new elements that provide functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site, since the combination would have allowed the user to access or perform information or functionality provided by the web site through user's browser interface.

Alexa teaches adding at least one of new control elements to the chrome portion of the browser display while maintaining at least one control element of the chrome that was displayed prior to the addition of the new element (Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25, adding advertising button on toolbar).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Alexa into Furst and Bertram to provide different kinds of control elements for the user, since the combination would have allowed the user to access or perform information or functionality provided by the web site through user's browser interface.

Regarding dependent claims 45-48. Furst teaches the additional selected chrome element is defined/provided/appeared by the web resource being accessed (Furst, col. 1, lines 59-67; col. 7, lines 36-48; col. 12, line 66 - col. 13, line 15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined Furst's adding control elements offered by a web site into Bertram's switching user interface to add new elements that provide functionality related to functionality offered by the displayed web site when a user interface is switched, since the combination would have allowed the user to access or perform information or functionality provided by the web site through user's browser interface.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed on 06/14/06 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive and are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicants argue with respect to claim 1 that "Adding an advertising to the Alexa toolbar, however, does not describe or suggest adding, to the chrome being displayed on a chrome portion of a browser display, a new control element that is configured to invoke functionality related to the current web site being displayed. Rather, the advertisement is merely a promotional message about a company sponsoring the advertisement" (Remarks, page 14, paragraph 1). Applicants argue with respect to claim 1 that "Furst does not add a new control element to the chrome portion of a browser" since "Furst describes displaying user interface elements or icons representing system and component application tools separate from the browser display" (Remarks, page 12, paragraph 1). Applicants argue that "no proper

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combination of Alexa and Furst”, since “no motivation exists for replacing the advertisement displayed in Alexa with an icon representing a component application tool” (Remarks, page 15, paragraph 2).

This is not persuasive. Alexa, page 3, lines 20-25, teaches adding advertising button on toolbar of a web browser (chrome) as well as pop-up window. Alexa teaches adding “What’s related” element/button that includes hyperlinks related to hyperlinks offered by a current web resource being accessed on the left-hand side of the current web page). Furst’s teaching provides functionality (tools, application tool) related to functionality offered by the displayed web site by monitor user while the user is browsing the web by adding new control elements parallel to control elements in a web browser window to the user. Therefore, the combination of Alex and Furst teaches that the new control element, advertising button as well as application tool icons are able to added to the chrome portion as well as parallel to of the displayed browser and such combination is proper.

It is noted that for claim 1, Alexa and Furst references are withdrawn, since claim 1 is amended by deleting many features. Bertram teaches the limitation of amended claim 1 as explained in the rejection above.

Applicants argue with respect to claim 1 that “Bertram does not explicitly disclose a new control element that is configured in response to the current web site being displayed to invoke functionality offered by the current web site being displayed”.

Examiner agrees. However, Bertram teaches the amended limitations as explained in the rejection above, since claim 1 is amended by deleting many features.

Applicants argue with respect to independent claims 14, 20-21 and 44 for the same feature of independent claim 1. Therefore, these independent claims and their dependent claims are still rejected as explained above.

Conclusion

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

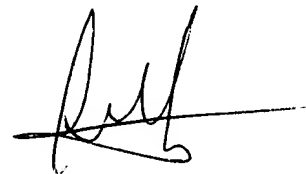
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thu V Huynh whose telephone number is (571) 273-4126. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S Hong can be reached on (571) 273-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TVH

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Hong', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER